

Here's Trivia Quiz On Provo Mayors

How about a mini-quiz testing your knowledge of Provo's past mayors?

1. What early-day Provo mayor was labeled "Bogus Brigham" back in the Nauvoo period after law officers, seeking to take Brigham Young into custody, mistakenly arrested him instead?

2. Who had the longest tenure (13 years) as Provo mayor after already serving 10 years as mayor of Salt Lake City?

3. What two sets of brothers were mayors, serving prior to the turn of the century?

4. What father and son both served as mayor, 28 years apart?

5. What grandson of a mayor later served in the position?

6. A nephew of one mayor followed in his uncle's footsteps and wound up serving the second longest tenure of all Provo mayors. Who is he?

7. Where can a citizen view portraits of all 36 former mayors?

Let's talk about the last question first.

Thanks to the dedicated efforts of the now-retired Larson Studio — headed by the late T. C. (Chris) Larson and his son O. Blaine — pictures of past mayors were located, enlarged and attractively framed.

The portraits are displayed in the City Center's council chamber, each with an identification plate which lists the years served.

Chris Larson undertook the project in the early 30s after receiving the blessing of the mayor then in office. Just locating portraits of some of the pioneer-era mayors was a great challenge. So was restoring and enlarging the poorer quality photos.

For awhile, finding a picture of Ellis Eames, first Provo mayor (1851-52) seemed hopeless. Then, recalls Blaine Larson, a Salt Lake columnist wrote a story that brought a call from a woman descendant of Eames. She had a picture!

The photo display amounts to an impressive memorial that helps preserve a phase of Provo's history and heritage. Other photographers are carrying on the tradition now, but the imagination, expertise and service of the Larsons should not be forgotten.

On with answers to the quiz:

1. William Miller, Provo's eighth mayor (1864-67) figured in the December 1845 stratagem that foiled unfriendly officers waiting outside the Nauvoo Temple to arrest Brigham Young.

Wearing Brigham's hat and Heber C. Kimball's cloak, Miller left the temple and was about to



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enter Young's coach when the marshal arrested him on a charge of "counterfeiting the U.S. coin."

Miller argued he was innocent but nobody asked him his name or whether he was Brigham Young until after a two-hour trip to Carthage with a posse. There, embarrassed officers learned the truth.

2. Abraham O. Smoot was Provo's mayor 1868-81. Combined with his Salt Lake mayoral service, this gave him a fantastic 23 years as first citizen of the two cities.

3. Benjamin K. Bullock was our third mayor (1855-60). His brother Isaac, a lawyer, was in his early months as the sixth mayor when called on a church mission to Great Britain. Benjamin K. finished out his term of office.

Wilson H. Dusenberry was the 10th mayor (1882-89); his brother Warren N. was the 12th one (1892-93). The two brothers are remembered for founding the school that later became Brigham Young Academy. Warren was the BYA's first principal.

4. Alma Van Wagenen's mayoralship (1928-29) was duplicated by his son Harold (1956-57), first mayor under the Council-manager system which Provo tried for a period at that time.

5. A. O. (Owen) Smoot III, grandson of Abraham O., was mayor in 1934-35 — after he'd served as county commissioner and Provo postmaster.

6. Verl G. Dixon's uncle LeRoy Dixon was mayor 1918-21. Verl served a 12-year mayoral stint 1962-73 after being a county commissioner. He had the added distinction of heading, in turn, both the Utah Association of County Officials and the Utah Municipal League.

We'll complete these highlights on Provo's mayors in a future column.

LDS Church May Aid Moon in Tax Case

SALT LAKE CITY (UPI) — The Church of Jesus Christ of Latter-day Saints is giving serious consideration to filing a brief with the U.S. Supreme Court in support of the Rev. Sun Myung Moon's appeal of a tax evasion conviction.

Wilford W. Kirton, a church attorney, said the church's main concern is whether a decision upholding the verdict against Moon would set a precedent allowing government and the courts to define what is and isn't a religious activity.

"The trial judge said it was up to the jury to determine what was and wasn't a religious activity of Rev. Moon," said Kirton. "That issue could be very important to religions generally, and that issue seems to be presented in the Moon case."

Joy Garrett, New York spokeswoman for the Unification Church said Moon's lawyers "are receiving inquiries from groups from the right to left, from orthodox to unorthodox. For once, all (of them) are on the same side because of the impact of the case on their own particular religious practices."

Garrett said the Southern Christian Leadership Conference has announced its support and she expects support from the Roman Catholic Church and the National Council of Churches.

Moon, leader of the Unification Church, filed an appeal last week of his conviction in a New York federal district court of evading taxes on \$162,000 from a bank account and a church-owned importing business. He was sentenced to 18 months in prison and a \$25,000 fine. A federal appeals court later upheld the conviction and the sentence.

The issue of whether government, or only churches themselves, can define what activities are "religious" and thus eligible for various legal protections came up recently in a Utah case against the Mormon Church.

The plaintiff in the case was a maintenance worker at a church-owned gymnasium who was fired because he was inactive in the Mormon Church. The suit alleged the firing was an action of religious discrimination.

The church argued the worker was engaged in a religious activity and that such activities are exempted from federal equal employment law. The church argued it should define which of its activities are religious and which are non-religious.

However, U.S. District Judge David K. Winder ruled the job was not religious and was subject to anti-discrimination law.

Legal Notices Legal Notices Legal Notices

ORDINANCE NO. 1984-02
IN ORDINANCE REVISING
"THE 1976 REVISED
ZONING ORDINANCE OF
UTAH COUNTY, UTAH"
THE BOARD OF
COUNTY COMMISSIONERS
OF THE COUNTY
OF UTAH ORDAINS AS
FOLLOWS:

ART I:

Section 4-5-7-C of "The 1976 Revised Zoning Ordinance of Utah County, Utah" is recommended to add Item 24 as follows:

24. Short-term concrete and asphalt mixing plants, when approved by the Board of Adjustment as a special exception subject to the standards set forth in Section 4-3-57 of this ordinance.

ART II:

Section 4-3-57 of "The 1976 Revised Zoning Ordinance of Utah County, Utah" is recommended to read as follows:

4-3-57: SHORT-TERM CONCRETE AND ASPHALT MIXING PLANTS
A. INTENT - The intent and purpose of this section is to allow the short-term operation of a concrete or asphalt mixing plant without causing a deleterious effect upon the other uses allowed in any zone in which such use may be located as a conditional use.

PART IV:

This ordinance shall take effect: (1) sixteen (16) days after it is passed, or (2) after it has been published, whichever date is later.

PASSED and Ordered Published this 25th day of January, 1984.

UTAH COUNTY COMMISSIONERS VOTE

KEITH J. RICHAN, AYE

JERIL B. WILSON, COMMISSIONER AYE

ATTEST:

William F. Huish
County Clerk

By Glenda Ferguson
Deputy

No. 9871 Published in The

Daily Herald January 30,

1984.

12; thence South 3350.00 feet; thence South 34°28'20" West 2351.35 feet to the South section line of Section 13; thence North 89°52'00" West along the Section line 1315.05 feet to the Southwest corner of Section 13; thence West 1321.32 feet; thence North 0°11'40" West 3974.02 feet; thence North 89°23'57" West 3987.60 feet to the West section line of Section 14; thence North 1°33' West 1345.74 feet to the point of beginning.
Containing 1062.14 Acres.

NORTHERN AREA Beginning at the Southeast corner of Section 18, Township 9 South, Range 4 East, Salt Lake Base and Meridian; thence South

0°41' East along the Section line 1318.68 feet;

thence South 89°59'41" West 1304.93 feet; thence South 1320.00 feet; thence West 1320.00 feet to the center of Section 19;

thence North 0°41'53" West 2635.83 feet to the South Quarter Corner of Section 18; thence North 2°09'27" West 2710.26 feet to the center of Section 18;

thence North 45°00' East 1866.76 feet; thence South 57°28'06" East 4878.86 feet;

thence South 89°26'31" West 2721.73 feet to the East Section line of Section

NOTICE OF TRUSTEE'S SALE

The following described property will be sold at public auction to the highest bidder, payable in lawful money of the United States at the time of sale, at Utah County Courthouse, Provo, Utah, Utah County, Utah on February 13, 1984 at 9:10 a.m. of said day, for the purpose of foreclosing a trust deed executed by BRADLEY S. HOUSTON, as Trustor, in favor of PRUDENTIAL FEDERAL SAVINGS AND LOAN ASSOCIATION, as